

Salisbury, Sept. 27, 1901.—The fly which lays eggs in man is very common here, but I have no specimens by me; I will catch you a series as soon as they appear again. The one I sent you was a male, the female is very much larger. I am much puzzled to understand how the larva obtains an entrance into the skin. It certainly cannot be through the stomach as in the case of some other bots. I fancy the egg or living larva must be laid on the clothing, and the latter being very minute might wander about and eventually enter the skin through a pore without being felt. The position of the bots in many cases renders it impossible for the egg to have been placed under the skin by the mother.

APPENDIX.

Description of a new species of Hyperochia, Schin.
(Family ASILIDÆ), from Mashonaland. By ERNEST
E. AUSTEN.

HYPERECHIA, Schiner :

Verhandlungen der kaiserlich-königlichen zoologisch-botanischen Gesellschaft in Wien, xvi. Band, p. 673 (1866).

Hyperochia marshalli, sp. nov. (Pl. XXII, f. 20.)

♂. Length 28 millim.

Black, abdomen steely; cheeks, posterior margin of thorax in front of scutellum, outer side of front tibiæ, under side of thorax between bases of legs and in front of front coxæ, and outer side of middle femora, except apical fourth, clothed with orange-rufous* hair: fringe on posterior margin of thorax very conspicuous, and more ferruginous † than orange-rufous.

Front and face clothed with ochraceous hair; mystax ochraceous above and black below, with two or three black hairs in the middle

* Ridgway, "A Nomenclature of Colors" (Boston: Little, Brown and Coy., 1886), Pl. IV, 13.

† Ridgway, *op. cit.*, Pl. IV, 10.

line above. Tips of *front femora* on outside clothed with orange-rufous hair; a large tuft of similar hair on the pleuræ below the humeral angles. *Thorax* duller than abdomen, and, except on posterior margin and also in front, where there is some ochraceous pile, clothed with very short black hair. *Legs* thickly fringed with black hair, except where otherwise stated. *Wings* of the usual blackish-brown tint, with a slightly purplish sheen, which, however, is not so conspicuous as in the case of *H. xylocopiformis*, Walker.

Salisbury, Mashonaland; Feb. 1899 (G. A. K. Marshall): one specimen. Type in the Hope Museum, Oxford.

I have much pleasure in associating this fine new species with the name of its discoverer.

It may be of interest to note that the genus *Hyperechia* occurs in the Oriental as well as in the Ethiopian Region: *Hyperechia (Laphria) xylocopiformis*, Walk., the type of the genus, was described from a specimen from Madras, while *H. fera*, v. d. Wulp, occurs in Borneo.

Descriptions of new species of South African Rhynchota.

By W. L. DISTANT.

Family PYRRHOCORIDÆ.

Megapetus, gen. nov.

Head elongately subquadrate, narrowed in front of insertion of antennæ, apex truncately rounded, outer margins of eyes not so wide as posterior angles of pronotum, antennæ four-jointed, simple, second and third joints subequal in length, each shorter than first, fourth much the longest; pronotum with the lateral margins convex, narrowed anteriorly to base of head, lateral angles spinously produced, posterior margin truncate; hemelytra rudimentary; scutellum triangular; abdomen inflated; rostrum reaching the intermediate coxæ, basal joint very robust, subequal to or very slightly shorter than second joint; legs simple, posterior legs much the longest, posterior femora obsoletely spinous before apex.

Allied to *Myrmoplasta*, Gerst.

Megapetus atratus, sp. nov. (Pl. XIX, f. 57-58 × 1½.)

Black; antennæ pale fuscous, basal half of first joint greyish, fourth joint dark fuscous; head anteriorly somewhat longly greyish pilose; in ♂, base of abdomen black with a small whitish spot near each anterior lateral angle, in ♀ base of abdomen brownish;

posterior pronotal angles distinctly spinously produced, the spines directed a little backwardly; the upper surface is very finely and somewhat sparingly pilose; base of anterior tarsi pale fuscous; in ♀ the intermediate tibiæ somewhat brownish.

Long. 8 millim.; exp. pronot. angl. $2\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. MASHONALAND; Salisbury (*G. A. K. Marshall*).

Type in the Hope Museum, Oxford, and in Coll. Distant.

Dysdercus intermedius, sp. nov. (Pl. XIX, f. 51.)

Above pale ochraceous; head, anterior area and lateral margins of pronotum, basal area of lateral pronotal margins, scutellum, body beneath rostrum, and legs reddish-ochraceous or pale sanguineous; antennæ, discal narrow transverse fascia to corium, membrane, tibiæ, tarsi, and anterior margins of sternal and abdominal segments, black; anterior margin of pronotum broadly, posterior margin narrowly, anterior and posterior margins of prosternum, lateral and posterior margins of pro- and mesosterna, lateral and posterior margins of abdominal segments and the coxæ, pale luteous; anterior femora spined beneath at apex; second joint of antennæ slightly shorter than the first the base of which is reddish.

Long. 16 to 21 millim.

Hab. GERMAN EAST AFRICA (*Capt. Atkinson*—Brit. Mus.). MASHONALAND; Salisbury (*G. A. K. Marshall*).

Type, from German East Africa, in the British Museum.

Specimens from Mashonaland in the Hope Museum, Oxford, and in Coll. Distant.

Intermediate between *D. supersticiosus*, Fabr., and *D. cardinalis*, Gerst. From the first it differs by the absence of the black fascia to the posterior margin of the pronotum and the transverse fascia to the corium; from *D. cardinalis* it differs by the black tibiæ and tarsi.

Family REDUVIIDÆ.

Phonoctonus formosus, sp. nov. (Pl. XIX, f. 52.)

Pale luteous; head, anterior lobe of pronotum, rostrum, anterior and intermediate femora, base of posterior femora, and coxæ sanguineous; antennæ, scutellum (excluding apex), an indistinct transverse fascia to corium at and somewhat confused with base of membrane, tibiæ and tarsi, posterior femora, central area of intermediate femora, membrane, and apex of rostrum black; sternum

piceous, lateral and posterior segmental margins, luteous; abdomen beneath luteous, lateral and posterior segmental margins, sanguineous, apex fuscous.

Anterior lobe of pronotum posteriorly sulcate, posterior lobe entire, the last with its anterior lateral margins narrowly black; body beneath, sparingly and finely pilose.

Long. 19 millim.

Hab. ANGOLA (Brit. Mus.). MASHONALAND; Salisbury (*G. A. K. Marshall*).

Type, from Angola, in the British Museum.

Specimens from Mashonaland in the Hope Museum, Oxford.

Cullilestes stigmatellus, sp. nov. (Pl. XVIII, f. 62.)

Ochraceous; anterior lobe of pronotum, lateral margins of pro- and mesosterna, the metasternum, and abdomen beneath reddish-ochraceous; antennæ, apex of head, eyes, and a transverse fascia between eyes, a postmedian transverse fascia and the apical angles to corium, membrane, tarsi, and posterior tibiæ black; bases of posterior tibiæ, basal angle and a central spot to membrane, ochraceous.

Anterior and posterior pronotal lobes with a distinct central sulcation, scutellum with a strong, circular, basal foveate impression; posterior lobe of pronotum, scutellum and corium thickly and finely punctate; femora moderately nodulose and with the tibiæ distinctly pilose; hemelytra extending considerably beyond the apex of the abdomen.

Long. incl. membr. 14 millim.

Hab. MASHONALAND; Salisbury (*G. A. K. Marshall*).

Type in the Hope Museum, Oxford.

Descriptions of new species of South African Hymenoptera.
By COLONEL C. T. BINGHAM.

Chalcis bicolor, sp. nov. (Pl. XXIII, f. 10.)

♂. Head, thorax, the coxæ and trochanters of the anterior, and intermediate, and the upper side of the coxæ, the trochanters, tibiæ and tarsi of the posterior legs black, the femora and tibiæ of the anterior and intermediate legs, the front of the posterior coxæ, the posterior femora and the abdomen orange-yellow, the apex of the mandibles castaneous, the tibial calcaria of the hind-legs yellow.

Head and thorax coarsely closely punctured, cribrate, the wide deep antennal groove on the face, and the mesopleuræ transversely striate, the scutellum broad and convex above, posteriorly bidentate, the postscutellum and median segment shining, the latter areolated and bearing a strong tooth on each side; legs finely punctured opaque, abdomen smooth and shining. The sides of the broad vertical furrow on the front of the head, the cheeks and the metapleuræ covered densely with long white hairs, the legs and the rest of the head and thorax with sparse shining white pubescence. Wings dark fuscous with a purple iridescence in certain lights.

Length ♂ 9 m.m.; *exp.* 17 m.m.

Hab. Salisbury, 5000 feet, MASHONALAND, SOUTH AFRICA.

Bears a superficial resemblance to *C. semirufa*, Walker, from the Oriental Region, but in sculpture and in the distribution of colour widely different.

Type in the Hope Museum, Oxford. .

Iphiaulax ruber, sp. nov. (Pl. XXIII, f. 31.)

♀. Red, the front below the antennæ, the head above, the cheeks, except a narrow line behind the eyes, the antennæ, the apex of the mandibles and the claws black; wings fusco-violaceous, the basal three-fourths of the stigma and two obscure spots beneath it on the fore-wing reddish hyaline. Head smooth and shining, a semicircular transverse depression in front of the ocelli. Thorax glabrous, shining; mesonotum gibbous, the parapsidal grooves indistinct; the scutellum triangular somewhat laterally compressed, the postscutellum transverse; the median segment elongate obliquely sloping to the apex not areolated, the pear-shaped stigmata placed in a depression on each side. Head, thorax and legs covered with a fine, short, erect, brownish pubescence. Abdomen somewhat elliptical, as long as the head and thorax united; basal segment with a raised longitudinal rectangular centre portion smooth and shining, the lateral margins foveate and bounded by a carina, the apex of the raised part depressed, longitudinally striate and margined by a transverse broad carina; 2nd segment with a medial subtriangular plate smooth and shining from which coarse divergent striæ radiate in the deep depressions on each side, these depressions bounded laterally and posteriorly by raised carinæ; remaining segments coarsely punctured, rugose, the sutures between the segments 2-5, and oblique lateral grooves on segments 3-5 crenulate.

Length ♀ to apex of abdomen 20; of ovipositor 22 m.m.; *exp.* 38 m.m.

Hab. Salisbury, 5000 feet, MASHONALAND (*G. A. K. Marshall*).

Type in the Hope Museum, Oxford.

Phanomeris dubius, sp. nov. (Pl. XVIII, f. 59.)

♀. Reddish-yellow, the apex of the mandibles, the eyes, the antennæ, a triangular spot enclosing the ocelli, and the ovipositor black, the posterior tibiæ shaded with fuscous black; wings hyaline yellow shaded as follows, fore-wing the stigma jet black, a spot at the apex of the median cell, spreading across the nervure into the 1st discoidal cell, a spot at the base of the 2nd discoidal cell, a bar interrupted below crossing the disc of the wing below the stigma, and the apical margin of the wing fuscous; hind-wing, a spot beyond the transverse nervure closing the median cell, and the apical margin of the wing broadly, fuscous. Head cubical, the front above the antennæ, the vertex, occiput and cheeks smooth and shining, head in front below the antennæ closely and somewhat coarsely punctured rugose. Thorax not broader than the head coarsely but sparingly punctured, the mesonotum gibbous, the parapsidal grooves deep, the scutellum compressed smooth, legs moderately long with the femora and tibiæ incrassate; median segment finely and closely punctured rounded above, and bearing a delicate median longitudinal carina. Abdomen longer than the head and thorax united, elongate oval, the basal two segments finely striate above, the disc of the 2nd segment raised, the raised portion semicircular, the depression on either side of the raised portion above smooth, the suturiform articulation distinct, crenate, the apical segments smooth and shining with transverse impressions at their bases, these latter crenulate. Ovipositor longer than the head and body, the sheath densely pubescent.

Length ♀, to apex of abdomen 17 m.m.; ovipositor 26 m.m.; *exp.* 32 m.m.

Hab. Salisbury, 5000 feet, MASHONALAND, SOUTH AFRICA (*G. A. K. Marshall*).

It is with much doubt that I record this species under Forster's genus *Phanomeris*. It has the appearance of a *Vipio*, but there are no tufts of hair at the base of the clypeus, the submedian cell in the fore-wing is longer than the median cell, and in the hind-wing the submedian cell is about equal to half the length of the median cell.

Type in the Hope Museum, Oxford.

Pompilus marshalli, sp. nov. (Pl. XXIII, f. 20.)

♀. Resembles *P. collaris*, Saussure, from Madagascar, but the thorax is comparatively longer, the scutellum not so raised and prominent, and the median segment is almost cylindrical very convex above, roughly transversely striate, and posteriorly truncate but not concave. In *P. collaris* the median segment is smooth almost flat above, while the posterior face is concave with the sides distinctly produced backwards.

Black with a beautiful purplish bloom on the abdomen above; the head with the mandibles and the scape of the antennæ, the pronotum, the tibiæ and tarsi of the anterior, and the tibiæ and base of the first joint of the tarsi of the intermediate and posterior legs red; wings fusco-violaceous the posterior scarcely lighter in colour than the anterior wings. In *P. collaris* the fore-wing is markedly darker than the hind-wing. Abdomen massive as long as the head and thorax united. Base of the 2nd ventral segment with a distinct transverse groove; pygidial area densely pubescent.

Length ♀ 20; exp. 28 m.m.

Hab. Salisbury, 5000 feet, MASHONALAND (*G. A. K. Marshall*).

This species belongs to Kohl's *ferrecola* group of *Pompilus*.

Type in the Hope Museum, Oxford.

Description of a new species of Carabidæ from South Africa. By GUY A. K. MARSHALL.

Polyhirma bennettii, Mshl., sp. nov.

Long. 15 m.m. Length of elytra 8 m.m.; width at base 1.75 before middle 3, at apex 1.75 m.m.

Body depressed and very elongate. Colour black with a broad line of thin greyish pubescence from labrum to basal part of elytra; the foveæ of the elytra filled with ferruginous pubescence, and at the apex an elongate sutural white patch.

Head broadly depressed in middle, indistinctly punctured and with a short central carina just behind the labrum, which is bare and impunctate; eyes prominent; the band of pubescence very broad in front, narrow posteriorly. *Antennæ* strongly compressed, black; the three basal joints shiny and with sparse white pubescence

exteriorly; the remaining points appear dull owing to their being strongly aciculate, except for a narrow smooth central line. *Prothoracæ* elongate, broadest at apex, sides subparallel nearly to middle and thence strongly narrowed to base. A broad central furrow throughout, containing the pubescent stripe, and a deep short stria on either side of it at base; punctuation strong, close and even. In the basal portion the lateral part of the thorax is produced so as to extend a good deal beyond the dorsal edge from which it is separated by a very deep incision. The mesonotum is broadly exposed and bears a part of the central pubescent stripe. *Elytra* very narrow and elongate, scarcely broader than the head at their widest part, which is before middle. Sides distinctly rounded, apex broadly truncate. Dorsal surface very much flattened, with six sharp, narrow carinæ (the sutural one not reaching the base) and a very short apical one between the 5th and 6th; all the carinæ disappear before reaching the apex; the 6th carinæ form the dorsal edges of the elytra, the portions between them and the true edges being folded over underneath so as to form false epipleura. The spaces between the carinæ are occupied by large reticulate foveæ, filled with ferruginous pubescence, which are largest near the suture and diminish in size laterally. The basal sutural stripe is short, being about as long as the apical white patch; the latter is narrow and elongate, bifid posteriorly and reaches the extreme apex. *Legs* black with fine white pubescence; the posterior pairs of femora are more strongly compressed than in any other species of the genus.

This remarkable species was discovered at Somerset West, Cape Colony, in January 1900, by Mr. E. N. Bennett, M.A., Fellow of Hertford College, Oxford, to whom I have dedicated it. Its depressed and narrow form is more suggestive of a subcortical insect than of a terrestrial *Polyhirma*, and the folding under of the elytral margins is a unique character in the genus. The species to which it is most nearly allied is *P. macilentæ*, Ol., from which it may at once be distinguished by its very different facies; and it also differs in the following points: (1) the costæ of the elytra are extended further towards the apex (as in *P. semisuturata*, Chd.); (2) the costæ are sharper and straight, not undulating; (3) the prothorax is not nearly so heart-shaped, owing to the sides not being rounded in front. The last two points, as well as the shortness of the basal stripe on the elytra, distinguish it from *semisuturata*.

The type is in the Hope Museum, Oxford.

Description of a new species of TELEPHORIDÆ from Mashonaland. By J. BOURGEOIS.

Lycocerus mimicus, sp. nov. (Pl. XVIII, f. 11 ♂, f. 12 ♀.)

Oblongus, subparallelus, niger, pubescens; capite prothoraceque dense punctulatis, nitidiusculis, hoc antice leviter reflexo-marginato, ad latera incrassato et vage rufo-limbato; elytris opacis, tomentosiss, ruguloso-punctatis, flavo-testaceis, apice nigris, costis duabus obsoletis singulatim notatis; corpore subtus nitidiusculo, nigro, abdomine lateraliter flavo-marginato; unguiculis simplicibus, rufis.

♂. Prothorace subelongato, antice rotundato, lateribus parallelis, subrectis, haud marginatis, disco longitudinaliter sulcato; abdominis segmento ultimo bivalvato, valva inferiori cupuliformi.

♀. Prothorace transverso, antice arcuato, lateribus minus parallelis, anguste submarginatis, sulco dorsali obsoleto; abdominis segmento ultimo integro, semilunato.

Long. 9-11 mill.

Hab. MASHONALAND; Salisbury (*G. A. K. Marshall*).
Sex (♂, ♀).

Type in Hope Museum, Oxford.

C'est la première espèce africaine connue du genre *Lycocerus*, Gorham (Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1889, p. 108). De même que ses congénères asiatiques, dont elle diffère surtout par la coloration, elle présente une certaine analogie de facies avec les Lycides du groupe des Calochromides. Chez le ♂, le prothorax est plus étroit et plus allongé que chez la ♀. En outre, dans l'exemplaire que j'ai sous les yeux, le pronotum présente, de chaque côté du milieu et contre le liseré roussâtre qui existe dans les deux sexes, une autre petite tache rousse qui manque dans la ♀. Mais je ne saurais dire si cette particularité de coloration est constante.